## WHEAT BULLS RAMPANT.

STEADILY BIDDING UP DECEMBER.

AT \$1 11 1-2-EXCITED GRAIN GAMBLERS.

THE OPTION BELLING ON THE CHICAGO CURB

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Chicago, Oct. 2 .- Wheat opened about a cent lower than it closed yesterday, but there were some orders to buy from the country foreigners, which started a bulge at once. The orders were not large, and with an ordinary market could have been filled within 1-4 cent of the opening, but as has been the case for veral days past, there was no wheat for sale and it was found necessary to bid the price up over 3 cents before these moderate orders could A reaction of 11-2 cents followed, but room traders have found it easier to scalp on the long side, and on all soft spots they buyers. It is easy to bid the market up, but one needs to be alert to get out on the tops of the bulges, for prices melt away like snow on a hot griddle under moderate offerings. It is almost impossible to trade at the market. Commission men who tried to settle up trades by buying of one party and selling to another found

themselves considerable losers by the operation. It is believed that the "Big Four"-Cudahy, Ream, Jones and Lynn-have all been good buyers to-day. They have been looking fer a reaction and saying that they did not care to be long of wheat on such a wild bulge, but when they saw yesterday how the market absorbed the 5,000,000 shels sold by Hutchinson and advanced in the teeth of it, they are said to have changed their minds and concluded to take the long side. The minds and concluded to take the long side. The thick-and-thin "bulls," who have never wavered in their predictions of \$1 50 for every option traded in, said they expect the Chicago market to sell over New-York, just as Duluth and Minne-apolis are now above Chicago. They argue that the scarcity will be more severely felt in the West than the East, because it is now becoming apparent that the West has aready shipped more than could be spared, and before another harvest will be found in the Eastern market as a buyer. They claim, further, that the 30,000,000 bushels of wheat already exported from this crop was needed here at home and that this will soon be admitted by everybody. It is certain that portions of the country where large supplies were, expected have been shipping almost nothing, and it is claimed that they have no wheat to spare. Others believe that it is being hoarded by the farmers and will come out later when the price is satisfactory.

farmers and will come out later when the pice is satisfactory.

There is another thing which must be taken into consideration. Hutchinson has sold out most of his wheat, but denies that he has any intention of going out of the deal. He had his brokers in the pit trading as usual to-day, though not on so large a scale. If the market keeps as strong as now for a few days the old man is liable to come in and buy his wheat back. That would probably give the market the biggest bulge it has test had

The closing was nominally at \$1 08 1-2 for December, but \$1 08 7-8 was bid before the crowd left the pit, and half an hour later it had sold at \$1 10 1-2 on the curb.

When the corn shorts tried to cover this morning, it was found that that interest was much larger than supposed. They bid October and November up about a cent, though May was not moved up over 1-2 cent. There were received 790 cars of corn, and the estimates for Wednesday are 438 cars.

ons were strong on the light run of hogs

Provisions were strong on the light run of hogs and the large decrease in stocks during September. At the close of the month there were but 54,562 pounds of pork in store, against 94,034 last month. Of short ribs, the stock is 8,8.2,000 pounds, against 21,849,000 last month. There are 11,704 tierces of contract lard, against 27,811 tierces last month. There were 9,500 hogs at the yards, and 11,000 are expected Wednesday.

December wheat crept up steadily on the curb until it was \$1 11 1-2 at 4:30. The same price is bid for it in St. Louis. Duluth is \$1 17 bid. This enormous advance of almost seven cents for the day is a surprise to everybody. The built fever is rampant and spreading all over the country. Everybody wants to buy and few care to sell. One of the most bullish items came from Minneapolis, saying that the country elevators tributary to that city contain 9,000,000 bushels less of wheat than last year at this time, and only about one-tenth is No. 1 Hard, while last year it was nearly all of that grade.

EXCITEMENT AT THE EXCHANGE HERE.

PRICES OF WHEAT ADVANCE—BAKERS REDUC-ING THE SIZE OF THEIR LOAVES.

The excitement which failed to appear in the New-York grain trade last week when the Hutchinson-September wheat corner was under way, has broken out here since the new month opened. Monday's ous dealings were followed by a smaller volume of trading yesterday, and the hurly-burly was confined to the last hour. At the start there was con-siderable realizations and new buyers hesitated to come in, although the Western situation remained the West. There was only one topic of conversation in regard to the market, namely, the scarcity of the rthwestern crop and the concentration of goods in the hands of one man and his followers. Exporters refused to recognize the durability of existing values and took only 8,000 bushels, but the millers were forced from necessity into large purchases. As the day were on and the tension at the West was not relaxed, the wheat pit at the Produce Exchange be came more crowded and the shouts of traders grew louder and more furious. The bears were smitten with panie and bought with a frantic eagerness that bothered little about small fractions. The market closed excited to the verge of wildness, with prices up 2 3-4 cents, although less than 11,000,000 bushels were dealt in, against 23,000,000 bushels on the day previous. The other grain markets were irregular

previous. The other grain markets were fregular and possessed none of the excitement pertaining to the leading speculative cereal.

The wheat speculation has already made a considerable difference in the prices asked by New-York dealers in flour. In the flour market the average rise in the selling price a barrel during the last few weeks has been anywhere from one to two dollars. As a consequence the bakers either have taken or will take steps to meet the rise. In some cases the bakers have requeed the weight of 10 cent leaves from one to two dollars.

FLOUR KEEPING PACE WITH WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 2-Flour has advanced her 2 within two months, and it is pretty clear that it will touch \$10 a barrel. Charles A. Pillsbury, th head of the largest milling firm in the world, said to-"We have had quite a little squall in prices, but that is nothing to the cyclone that is coming later My reason for this is the fact that there is not enough good milling wheat in this country to supply our local demand for good flour, to say nothing of the foreign demand, which cuts no figure on present crop as no matter how much they would offer for our flour our home trade must have it at higher prices."

BROKEN UP BY THE BIG DEAL. Lonisville, Oct. 2 .- C. F. Turner, jr., broker, as signed to-day. He did an extensive business in con nection with J. A. Murphy & Co., of Chicago, and the failure was due to complications in that firm's busi-ness resulting from the wheat deal. Liabilities and assets are not stated.

BARGAINS THAT ARE WORTH NOTING.

A modern dry-goods store is a perfect miracle of completeness, the like of which was entirely unknown only a few years ago. A Tribune reporter chanced to drop into the establishment of J. & C. ohnston, at Broadway and Twenty-second-st., yesterday afternoon, and was struck immediately by the air of activity and business which pervaded the entire place. It seemed as though a large part of the emale portion of the population had been turned into the store, and as he wandered through the throng and examined the bargains on every hand, he was not surprised that the store was crowded. In silk department were rich blacks, the creamy the new colors for evening wear, with satins and velvets in rich profusion. In the dress-goods department was a great variety of all the latest novties in fancy dress-goods, Henriettas, French cordellettes, Cecilians and Beatrice cloth, and all the new things in plaids and stripes.

In the lace department were beautiful drapery nots in all colors for evening wear, pearl nets for wear, chantille flounces, with a full line of all kinds of trimming laces. The table linen department was well filled with the latest novelties lonch, dining and breakfast sets, hand-embroidered table sets and rich damasks and old Dresden linen Near by were to be found everything destrable in hostery and English and Scotch underwear. On the floor above were shawls, rich camel's and elegant valley cashmeres, ranging in price from \$125 to \$700, and a fine lot of mountain cashmeres, from \$30 to \$100, in rich oriental coloring. On this floor, also, were elegant fur garments of every description, imported costumes from Madame Du Susso's and other celebrated Parisian modistes, and bonnets, hats, turbans and other articles of head-wear from Madame Virot's, Madame Eugenie's and others of equal reputation. In the household department were fine assortments of Irish point lace, hand-painted portieres, tapestries, Turkish and Smyr-

beautiful. Added to all these things could be found a thousand and one little things, novelules and orna-ments which make up the stock of the modern dry-goods store and which are nowhere found in greater profusion or in better quality than at John-ston's.

NO DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER. JACKSONVILLE'S BEST DAY FOR MANY WEEKS-NINETY-EIGHT NEW CASES.

THE CAMP PERRY QUARANTINE REDUCED TO THREE DAYS-REFUGEES IN THE WOODS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Jacksonville, Oct. 2 .- The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. to-day is as fol-

A late message from his suburban hor ne brings the news of the death of Culonel Daniels. He was a native of South Carolina, but he lived in Florida for

from the president of the Board of Health of New-Orleans, requesting that all the Red Cross purses be sent back, via Tampa, as soon as Jacksonville

no longer needed their services.

Mrs. M. R. Bowden and her children go to Camp Perry to-morrow. Superintendent Richardson, of the Pullman Car Company, generously gave her a secand return. In future all these persons who have had the fever will be detained only three days at convalescents. As much suffering is now experienced by "campers" around the city and up and down the river and railroads as has ever prevailed in town. Hundreds sought refuge in the woods because they could go nowhere else, and, having exhausted both cash and credit, are experiencing want in its keenest form. Dr. Carr, one of the volunteer physicians, who recently went on the Jacksonville and St. Augustine Railway to visit the Ingram family, who were sick, near Sweetwater station, says that all along the line of the railroad shacks made of pine boughs and mud, similar to the shelters used by negro hands when

ilar to the shelters used by negro hands when building railroads, could be seen. There must be great suffering among these people, and many, no doubt, will die of exposure before they can return to the city.

The total contributions received in Jacksonville today were \$11.382.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct, 2.—Dr. Jerome Cochran telegraphs from Decatur, Ala., that three new cases developed there to-day, with one death. He thinks it safe and advisable to allow negroes to go from Decatur to pick cotton in the adjacent country.

THE DESTITUTE AT CAMP PERRY TO BE AIDED. Washington, Oct. 2.-Dr. Hutton, at Camp Perry, has telegraphed to Surgeon-General Hamilton, as

Over fifty worthy destitute people in camp discharged and unable to get away. I cannot turn women and children into the woods to starve. Please divert some charitable funds here to aid them. Shotqui quarantine will not allow them to stop South of Atlanta.

In response to this telegram, Dr. Hutton was ment vouchers, to all such persons as are unable to leave the camp. Surgeon J. W. Ross, U. S. N., tele-

No deaths, and but few cases since September 26.
New cases to-day, six, under treatment, twenty-one.
Some of these undoubtedly dengue. No immediate need of Government relief here. Report of small-pox here entirely unfounded." An investigation has been ordered of suspicious cases of dengue at St.
Augustine.

Dr. James D. Stewart, of Jackson, Miss., has tele graphed as follows to Representative Hooker: Will we get rations or money from the Government? The colored people are clamorous for food. Our stapply is very limited. This office is crowded with deserving applicants, there being no work for them, quarantined within city limits. What is done should be done quickly.

SYMPATHY SHOWN FOR THE SOUTH. Mayor Hewitt called at the Grand Central Hotel again yesterday and asked Major Durkee, of the Florida Relief Association, to purchase and ship to Gainesville provisions worth \$500 for the yellow fever sufferers. Mr. Hewitt will himself provide for the payment of the bill, as he did for the \$1,000 in supolies sent to Fernandina yesterday. The Association has received information from Jacksonville stating that several of the male nurses sent from here are no longer needed, and that they are to be returned to the North at once. These nurses have free transporta-tion each way, and are paid \$3 a day while in actual service. The members of the association are selling tickets for the entertainment to be given for the benefit of the sufferers at the People's Theatre on Sunday evening. The Finance Committee received yesterday \$525 35 from "The Norwich (Conn.) Morning Bulletin," through A. H. Harris, treasurer, and also \$55 31 in small amounts.

Mayor Hewitt yesterday acknowledged the receipt of the \$4,000 sent by the Associated Ale and Beer rewers' Exchange for the Jacksonville fund. In accated by Secretary Seifert, Mr. Hewitt said that he had forwarded \$1,500 to Surgeon Hutton, in command at Camp Perry, Fia., the remainder going to the general fund. He added: "I have to-day directed

general fund. He added: "I have to-day directed that supplies to the extent of \$1.000 be forwarded to Fernandina, which is suffering from destitution caused by the fear of yellow fever rather than its actual existence. I am also told that great distress prevails at Jackson, Miss., and I am endeavoring to ascertain how contributions may be best used for the relief of the people of that city."

The directors of the Eden Musee, through Ernest Jurgers, announce that the receipts of their matince on Friday will be turned into the treasury of the Ladies' Jacksonville Relief Society in aid of the yellow ever sufferors. All the attractions of the Musee have been generously placed at the disposal of the society.

have been generously placed at the society.

The arrangements for the special benefit performance of "Fascination," at the Fourieenth Street Theatre to-morrow afternoon, in aid of the newspaner men of Jacksonville and their families, who are suffering from yellow fever, are all completed, and everything indicates a complete success. The sale of scals is good. Tickets can be obtained at the theatre, or the Press Club No. 120 Nassau-st.

THE TICKET FRAUDS SWELL TO \$25,000 EVIDENCE OF A WIDESPREAD CONSPIRACY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Chicago, Oct. 2 .- The arrest of Albert A. Reeves and Charles Stout, ticket brokers here, promises to bring to light a wide-spread conspiracy. It authoritatively stated to-day that the sum realized by the fraud is not less than \$25,000, instand of \$4,000 as at first published. Forged tickets were sold simultaneously to brokers not only in Chicago, but also at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville and Memphit. "Hungry Joi," the notorious New-York confidence man, and a woman companion, are said to be persons who sold the tickets to the Chicago brokers. Keeves and Scott is is understood, played merely a minor part, their crime consisting chiefly in helping to get the tickets printed. The two were to-day held to the Grand Jury under heavy bonds.

BIG SUGAR REFINERIES TO BE CLOSED.

It transpired late yesterday afternoon that Theodore A. Havemeyer; the president of the sugar trust, had ordered the extensive sugar refineries of De Castro & Donner to be shut down to-day or to-morrow. firm has two refineries situated at South Ninth-st, and Kent-ave., and at North Third-st, and Kent-ave. in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. They employ omething like 1,000 men and produce many thousand barrels of sugar. A reporter called at the principal office of the refineries but could see neither of the principals of the firm. The cashier, Mr. Russell, admitted that the firm had been ordered to close their refineries and that they would shut down as soon as practicable, probably to-day. He contended, however, that the shut down was in no way influenced by the combination of refineries, or trust, and that the refineries would have stopped working even if the

trust had had no existence.

The time during which the refineries will re-The time during which the refineries will remain closed is indefinite. Theodore Havemeyer could not be seen at the office of Havemeyer & Elder. When the news of the ordered shut-down became generally known it created considerable excitement among the employes, as the order was unexpected. It was stated by one of the officials of the concern that as many of the men as could conveniently be placed at work would be taken care of during the time the refineries were closed.

The employes of the post office in Newark, were lately called upon to contribute sums not less than \$20 each to an alleged "Benevolent Fund" and the money has been paid out of their salaries by Assistan Postmaster Speer, on their written orders. The collector of the fund is not named, but is connected with the Democratic Campaign Committee. day Postmaster Fiedler was asked what the fund was intended for. He said: "I don't know anything about it. It may be true that the employes voluntarily contributed to the Democratic Campaign Fund, as it was their right, if they pleased. If any refused to contribute a political assessment it would make no difference with their standing here. Mr. Speer says the employes."

to questions the assistant postmaste In reply to questions the assistant postmaster, the control of the post office employes had given orders for \$20, which sums he had retained from their salaries and paid to the person who presented the orders. There was nothing in the orders to show that the money was for a benevolent fund. Mr. Speer declined to say who the person was, saying that it was a personal matter.

ALMOST READY FOR DEBATE SENATOR BECK'S MINORITY TARIFF REPORT SUBMITTED.

THE DELAY RESTS WITH THE DEMOCRATS-WHEREIN THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE AND THE "DARK LANTERN" BILL DIFFER.

INV THE PORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE . Washington, Oct. 2 .- The substitute for the " Dark Lantern" bill would have been submitted to the Senate to-day if the minority of the Finance Committee had been ready. Senator Beck's argument n favor of the Mills bill and against the substitute was received by Senator Harris this morning, and he and his colleagues were busy all day studying it and adding such rhetorical phrases as in their opinio would make it more acceptable to the Democratic party. Mr. Beck had requested that the document should not be changed in any way, and that, if not accepted as the views of the minority, it should be presented entire as an expression of his individual The members of the minority insist in the strongest terms that the report of the committee shall not be laid before the Senate or a line of i given to the public until their "views" are ready for publication. It will be understood, therefore that the delay in the presentation of the substitute and report is wholly chargeable to the Democratic Senators who compose the minority of the Finance

will be ready so that the report can be laid before the Senate to-morrow, but the bill and substitute may be presented and the report submitted later. That docment is said by competent persons wh have read it to be one of the ablest tariff reports that has ever been prepared. It is known that Sen-ator Aldrich, who has been constant in his attend-ance at the meetings of the sub-committee and who is a most diligent and thorough student of economic questions, and especially familiar with the details of tariff laws and administration, has devoted much of tariff laws and administration in the to the report, which is largely his handlwork. He has had the benefit also of the advice and suggestions of his Republican colleagues, Senators Allison, Hiscock and Jones, as well as other Senwill make some important reservations. For example, while the substitute as it stands does not in crease the present rate of duty on tin-plates, in all probability the report will reserve that question for further consideration and future amendment. The same is true of some other items of less magnitude, respecting which more definite information needed in order to reach safe conclusions. It is understood that the committee has been, as yet, unable to obtain certain data which, however, it expects to receive at an early day, in regard to tinplates. There is no doubt whatever that as soon as the necessary information shall be obtained steps so as to afford needed encouragement and protection for such manufacturers of tin plates as are n the near future may be produced in the United States. The "Dark Lantern" bill relegates tin plates, which are 90 per cent sheet-iron, to the free list, and proposes not only to wipe out the tin plate industry and seriously injure the sheet-iron industry of the United States, but to place American consumers under bonds to pay such prices as greedy British manu-facturers may demand for an article of universal use. The Senate Committee, on the other hand, will insis that the foreign manufacturer shall be compelled to meet American competition, for the benefit of American consumers as well as American manufacturers wage-earners engaged in the tin-plate and sheet-from industries. The treatment of tin plates in the " Dark Lantern" bill and in the Senate substitute, respectively fairly illustrates the difference between the two great

It is uncertain when the consideration of the substitute by the Senate will begin. That body without a quorum at present, and a good many of the Republican Senators are said to hold the opinion that subject should not be taken up until a quorum in attendance. In other words, despite the Democratic declarations that "the majority is simply trying a bluff," the Republicans are in earnest.

Democratic Senators generally have begun to realize that fact, and they are worried over the prospect Of course, there are exceptions. There is Senator Coke, of Texas, for example, who, in debate on

Coke, of Texas, for example, who, in debate on September 12, uttered these brave and memorable words, in reply to Senator Hoar: "I will just say to the Senator that if there is any one thing in this world the average Texan would go any number of miles out of his way to kick and kill and destroy, it is a protective tariff."

Senators Coke and Reagan are both "average Texans." "Fremier Mills, the reputed author of the "Dark Lantern" bill is an "average Texan?" also, and they are all "average" Democrats. They all stand, with the party to which they belong, ready to back Clovelland, and "kick and kill and destroy" the Senate substitute, in the name of free trade and for the benefit of British manufacturers.

MORMONS AND THE DEMOCRACY. WORTHY ENTERPRISE ENDANGERED BY DEM

Washington, Oct. 2 (Special).-The pro-Mormon record of the Democracy is, to say the least, con sistent. From the beginning that party has obstrucovertly or openly every movement looking to the suppression of the sanctimonious bestiality practised by the saints. No one familiar with the varty's record can doubt that if by any means the Senate should lose its Republican majority Democracy would seek to perpetuate its power by the unconditional admission of Utah, polygamy and all, to the sisterhood of States. A year ago the Woman's Industrial Christian Union of Utah, an organization supported by Christian women in all parts of the country, secured the insertion in the General Deficiency bill of a clause which made provision for beginning the erection of buildings in Salt Lake City, which were to furnish an asylum for the relief and protection of dependent women who were fleeing from lives of polygamy, for their children, and for other unfortunate women who had been tempted to Utah by false representations and were likely to be forced against their wills into polygamous relation-ships. Acting under the provisions of this law, the women's organization have bought their land, let their contracts for the construction of a part of the proposed structure, and have already had the foundations laid. The work was in a fair way for com-pletion during the present season, and it already cations for admission having been received. The Mormon hierarchy, however, have now become alarmed. and through their Delegate in Congress and through other channels open to them, the Church has enlisted

the obstructive services of the Democratic party.

The General Deficiency bill has been hanging ! mysteriously in conference for some time, and the cause of the delay is now known to be the provision inserted in the bill by the Senate to continue the work on the home. The conferees representing the Democrats of the House have set themselves squarely against the provision designed to carry into effect the existing law. There are two or three other minor points of difference, but the only really important hitch is upon this provision to transfer the whole enterprise to the custody of the Treasury—a proposition which, even if designed in good faith, would have the effect of disastrously delaying the good work, but which, in view of the motives which are known to have inspired it, would take the entire work from the custody of the noble women who conceived it, and under the pressure which the Mormon Church rould bring would nullify the entire effort. The hostility of the Mormon Church is open and marked. The principal supporters of the projected home are the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the home missionary societies of the country. vision inserted in the bill by the Senate to continu

SENATOR CALL CALLS HIMSELF NAMES.

Washington, Oct. 2 (Special).-Senator Call discusse to-day in his tiresome way a resolution, recently introduced by him, directing the Committee on Epidemic Diseases to consider and report before the adjournment of the present session additional legislation to prevent the importation of contagious and infectious diseases from foreign countries. In the course of his remarks he cast some reflections upon the committee for which he was promptly overhauled by Mr. Chand ler, who, as a member of that interesting committee felt himself in duty bound to resent any attack upon its doings. With a graceful wave of his beautiful hard and a most withering sneer, the Florida states-

man remarked: fighting wind mills "

There was an outburst of laughter both on the floo of the Chamber and in the galleries. Mr. Call loobed about him a good deal bewildered, and it took several minutes for him realize that he had succeeded in describing himself pointedly and correctly in two words. Of course, "The Record" to-morrow will contain what Mr. Call intended to say and supply the missing words.

HERE'S A GOOD CHANCE TO APPLY THE LAW. Washington, Oct. 2 (Special).—William Davis, who wears the G. A. R. button, and who says he belongs to Post No. 4, G. A. R., of this city, and who, besides holds a \$1,200 position in the office of the District Commissioners, was around during the past week trying to collect funds for the Young Colored Men's Democratic Club of Washington. He also stated that Mr. Wheatley, one of the Commissioners of the trict, had given him the collection book and had desired him to obtain all the money possible for the cam paign fund. Here is a flagrant cast of violation of

the Civil Service law which should be taken in hand by the courts. If Mr. Wheatley gave such orders to Davis, he should be sent back to his lumber yard and the man whom he had made his tool should be dismissed from the service of the Government.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, Oct. 2 .- To-day's bond offerings as

gregated \$928,100, as follows: Coupon 4s-\$90,000 at 129 1 2, \$95,000 at 130. Registered 4s-\$100,000 at 129 1-2, \$100 at 130. \$50,000 at 129 1-2, \$81,000 at 129 1-4, \$12,000 at 129 1-4, \$250,000 at 129 1-4.

Coupon 4 1-2s-810,000 at 108. Registered 4.1-2s-\$10,000 at 108, \$150,000 at 103. The following were accepted:
Registered 4.1-2s-\$100,000, \$90,000, \$5,000, \$150,000, all at 108.
Coupon 4.1-2s-\$10,000 at 108.

ALL QUIET ON THE RIO GRANDE. Washington, Oct. 2.—General MacFeely, Acting secretary of War, to-day received a copy of the following dispatch from Brigadier-General Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, to Major-General Crook, dated Fort Ringgold, September 26. "I have protected Schree and others from mob. No property has been destroyed nor depredations committed in Rio Grande City. Condition of affairs not so bad as reported. If any real danger had existed I would have used troops to prevent bloodshed. Posses from adjoining counties arrived last night, and to-day Rangers are expected hourly. All quiet.

TO ENFORCE THE CHINESE LAW. Washington, Oct. 2 .- Acting Secretary Thompson day sent by telegraph the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act, which went into effect yesterday, to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, and at the same time issued a circular to customs officers at the other ports premulgating the law and instructing them to see to its strict enforcement. It is said that there are nearly 800 Chinese immigrants on the steamship which is expeced to arrive at San Francisco on Thurs-

TO PURCHASE ARRAHAM LINCOLN'S PORTRAIT. Washington, Oct. 2 .- Senator Voorhees, from the Library Committee, to-day reported favorably a bill for the purchase of the life-size oil painting of Abraham Lincoln by G. W. F. Travis, at a price not to exceed \$15,000.

DROWNED IN LAKE HURON. TERRIFIC STORM ALONG THE LAKES.

RESCUING CREW CAPSIZED WITHIN SIGHT OF SHORE-GREAT DAMAGE TO VESSELS AND

Santlac, Mich., Oct. 2.-There has been a terrible storm raging here since early last evening. At 7 o'clock last night the life-saving crew from Sand Beach started out, and at 11 p. m. they rescued a crew of six men and one woman from the barge St. The sea was running so high that the life-boat was forced down the lake twenty-six miles to this place. The crew was seen nearing this place at ? o'clock this morning and everything was made ready for their help. As the boat passed the end of the dock the captain rounded her up to come up to the Just as he did so a high breaker struck th boat, turning her completely over. pected her to right again, but she falled to do so. The entire crew belonging to the boat reached shore, towing two of the other crew with them. The remainder, four men and one woman, were drowned near the shore. The names of the lost are: Captain C. H. Jones, of Bay City; Henry Anderson, of Australia; George McFarlane, of Cleveland; Lorus Fertan. of Bay City. These three were sallors. Julia Greawreath, of Sabowaing, a cook, was the fifth victim. The rescued men are Maurice McKenna, of Bay City, and John Rise, of Detroit. The bodies of the drowned

were not recovered. The barge Sca Gull, one of the tow of the propellor Lowell, has gone ashore between here and Forestville, and is fast breaking up. What the fate of the crew may be has not yet been learned here, but the worst is feared. The Cremwell is hard ashore, but will be saved if the wind goes down. The Magnet has not been leard from yet, but it is thought she has ridder out the gale. The two other barges, the Lilly May and the William Young, rode out the gale at anchor

Chicago. Oct. 2 .- The severest storm that the lake has known this year put in at this port last night, with all sails flying and Jack Frost's admiral in command. Dispatches from points on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior yesterday announced that a fearful gale was blowing and that vessels unsheltered would have a hard time last night. At Holland, Mich. Australia went ashore, and the crew descried the R. N. Rice, a few miles below that point. At the Barge Office no arrivals from across the lake have been noted since Sunday morning. The passenger steamer Cuba, from Montreal, due Sunday morning, has not yet arrived. It is thought she is in shelter somewhere this side of the Manitous. There were fewer arrivals last night than on any night since the opening of

The gale set in here about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. officer at the Signal office said that the storm was central over Lake Eric. The severest part of the storm was felt in Chicago this morning after six o'clock when the rain began to fall.

A dispatch from Alpena, Mich., to "The Journal" says: "The life-saying crew have gone out to relieve the crew of the barges Jones, Manitowoe, Gardner and Dan Rogers, in tow of the steam-barge Fenton. The steamer Garden City has gone to help the life-The stoamer Garden City has gone to help the the savers. The Benton is not in sight, and it is feared she has foundered with all on board."

A dispatch to "The News" from Duluth says:
"News has been received here that the schooner Brandon has been lost, that the schooner Jennie is adrift, that the Regina is waterlogged, and that the lake ting Walker was badly battered in last night's storm."

lake ing Walker was badly battered in last night's storm."

In the tremendous sea which was running on Lake Michigan early on Sunday, the crew of the barge, R. M. Rice were forced to abandon their ship about twenty miles northeast of Grand Haven and take to the life-boat. The crew had for hours been at the pumps, but early in the morning the barge began breaking up. Huge waves broke over the ship and it became impossible for the crew to work longer at the pumps. After a desperate struggle the life-boat was launched, with the crew safe on board. After three hours' perilous struggle with the waves, the steamer Huron City was sighted and the shipwrecked crew soon taken on board, benumbed with cold. The Huron City arrived in Chicago to-day and landed them. Not a single on their backs. thing was saved from on their backs.

AN APOLOGY INSTEAD OF A FINE. MR. RUCKLIN EXPLAINS WHY HE MADE TROUBLE AT THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

William C. Bucklin, the chief inspector of the New York Consolidated Gas Company, and the president lectured and then fined \$10 by Justice Duffy in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but the fine was immediately remitted on the request of James P. Smith, the president of the New-York Club, and an apology accepted instead. Mr. Smith and Nelson C. Chapman were in attendance at court to press complaint of disorderly conduct against Mr. Bucklin, who was charged with attempting to force an entrance to the New York Club on Monday night, using vile and abusive language to the members of the club, and causing a large crowd to collect.

The little affair which was thus brought to an end in a way tolerably satisfactory to all the persons concerned caused a great deal of talk in club circles yesterday. Not with standing Mr. Bucklin's positive dental of it, and his strengous statement that he enter tains nothing but friendly feelings to Wright Sanford ome of the members of the New-York Club persisted in saying that Mr. Bucklin had used abusive language about Mr. Sanford. As Mr. Sanford has been iif and in an invalid's retirement for many weeks, and is even now unfortunately very sick in the Gilsey House, it is not easy to understand what could in duce any one to speak insultingly about him; nor is it easy to believe that Mr. Bucklin did so.

The other subject on which he is said to have harangued profanely at the portals of the New-York Clob, and which he told the sergeant in the Thirtlethst. station was the cause of his grievance—that cer-tain members of the club made a habit of flirting with pretty women and annoying them as they passed the the club members alleged to be the real reason of Mr. Eucklin's outbreak. Mr. Eucklin's a widower, with a beautiful daughter. They live near the New-York Club House, and consequently Miss lincklin has to pass B frequently, and has many opportunities of being ogled by some of the younger and more foolish members, if it is true that any of them indulge in such conduct.

FOSTER EXPELLED FROM THE EXCHANGE.

FOSTER EXPELLED FROM THE EXCHANGE.
The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange
yesterday considered the report of the Complaint committee, which charged William R. Foster, jr., with
emberzling \$193,000 of the Gratuity Fund of the Exchange. Without any discussion, a formal motion of
expulsion was passed, and Foster's heirs are now
deprived of the benefits of the fund. President Orr said that nothing positive had been heard of Foster, but he was hopeful that the detectives would soon capture he was hopeful that the detectives would soon capture him. The defaulting lawyer, it was stated, had been traced to Toronto. Such is the story that circulated among the members on the floor of the Exchange yester-day. The authority for it is a dispatch received by the detective agency in charge of the case. Mr. Orr denies

that any means are being taken to effect a compromise with the friends of Foster.

Secretary Duncan C. Norvell said yesterday that he did not believe that Foster had gone to Europe. He thought the story that the detectives had located him in Canada was the most probable one. One of Foster's intimate friends said that if he knew where Foster was he would telegraph him to shoot himself. One rumor had the detectives looking for Foster in Spanish ports.

RAILEGAD INTERESTS.

LEASED BY THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE. THE EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

DIRECTORS APPROVE THE STEP. At a meeting of the directors of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company yesterday lease of the property to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which is controlled by the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway Company, was approved. The lease is for ninety-nine years and the rental is based on a percentage of the gross earnings, ranging from 33 at first to 38 at the end. The periods into which the different percentages will be divided were not arranged. The details were left to a committee which will be met by a similar committee on the part of the Richmond and Danville. The result is not considered doubtful either in regard to the adjustment or the necessary approval of the stockholders.

The representatives of the junior securities of the East Tennessee Company were pleased that their ef-forts toward recognition had been successful. Under the terms of the reorganization the voting power was lodged with the first preferred stock for five years unless 5 per cent dividends on the stock should be paid for two succesive years. The Richmond and West Point Terminal Company secured control of the property in January, 1887, by buying a majority of the voting stock, but it has been confronted with a loss of management because the earnings did not justify a reduction of the dividend and the payment of the full 5 per cent admitted the junior stocks to representation. The declaration of the dividend was

GOULD, SAGE AND DILLON SUSTAINED. MANY BEASONS ADVANCED BY JUSTICE O'BRIEN

IN DECIDING AGAINST JOHN B. STANTON. A decision was rendered by Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, sustaining the demurrer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, the Fort Scott, Wichita and Western Railroad Company, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, John F. Dillon and others. The de joinder of various causes of action and that facts suf-

ficient to constitute a cause of action were not stated The demurrer was sustained principally on the first round. The complaint alleged that the defendants wrongfully secured control of the Fort Scott for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific. The demand was for an accounting of the shares of the Fort Scott road; that the capital stock of the new company be limited to \$6,614,885.55; that it be adjudged that the defendants are not entitled to any of the stock of the rerenderly are not entitled to any of the stock of the re-organized Fort Scott Company or any benefits under it; that Gould and his associates be restrepted from norfgage be cancelled; that the Missouri Pactific be restrained from disposing of \$1,000,000 worth of bonds issued in August, 1857; and that a receiver be ap-pointed to whom the defendants shall be required to account for all the earnings of the new company

ATCHISON'S SMALL DIVIDEND. BEARS BEAT DOWN THE PRICE-DEMORALIZED

BATES THE TROUBLE. Boston, Oct. 2 (Special).—The chief interest on 'Change to-day centred on the action of the Atchison directors. The dividend question was settled by the announcement that half of 1 per cent would be paid. Soon after 1 p. m. the stock declined to 77. effort was then made to stem the tide of long stock and a recovery to 78 7-8 was the result. The buyers another decline ensued which only ceased with the close of the Stock Exchange when the lowest quotation of the day was recorded-76 5-8, as compared with 83 3-8 last night.

The excitement in dealing with the stock has been great, and at the close the bears were jubilant and the more conservative operators blue. The Atchison Company has so far this fiscal year declared 3 per With 1-2 of 1 per cent in November and 1-2 of 1 per cent in February, 4 per cent for the year will have been paid. The figures have been prepared which show that with rates as they are to day 4 per cent will be earned, but if rates are again demoralized even 4 per cent will not be earned. The tonnage on the Atchison as well as on all lines is immonse, but rates have hardly been pictured as bad as they have "The Journal" says:

The one great trouble is the Interstate Commercial The one great trouble is the Interest Commerce bill, not in the long and short haul clause, but in the prohibiting of pools. To-day the general manager of a weaker or more circuitous line is ordered to keep up his tonnage, and can only do it by a cut of rates. The great problem in the railroad situation to-day is whether, under these conditions, the resporation of rates can be made

ARUSE OF EXCURSION TICKETS.

The trunk line passenger committee met at Com missioner Pierson's office yesterday, but aid little work that produced definite results. The topics under discussion were the Western passenger war and the means for preventing the abuse of round-trip excursion tickets to demoralize one-way fares. certificate forms in use for excursions by the trunk lines were modified so as to conform with those used by the Central Traffic Association. Nothing favorable to a settlement of the Western passenger war or the immigrant troubles was accomplished.

FAILING TO ADVANCE RATES.

Dispatches from Boston yesterday announced the failure of the attempt to advance rail and lake freight whole question of a west-bound restoration to the settlement of the New-England lines. The latter have been in a deadlock because of the refusal of the Central Vermont, the Grand Trunk's ally, to surrender its differential rate or submit to arbitration. It was hoped that after further consultation the Central Vermont officers would abandon their position, but vesterday the other New-England roads were informed by that company that it was useless to hold the pro-posed meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Newburg, Oct. 2 (Special).—Superintendent J. H. Bar-cett and Mr. Carr, the Eric Railroad's attorney, were here to day securing evidence to be used in a suit for damage which will be instituted against the city for, as the rail road claims, turning a stream of water from its natural course and running it beneath the tracks of the company, so as to cause big washouts a few days ago. Washington, Oct. 2.—Application was recently made to

Washington, Oct. 2.—Application was recently made to the Treasury Department by the Mexican National Rall-way Company, which has just completed its read from the City of Mexico to Laredo, Tex., for the privilege of making combined entries for transportation and exportation from the frontier port to Liverpool and other political broad via Corpus Christi, Galveston, New-Oriesna and other scaboard points. The privilege is requested as necessary for the prompt dispatch of business. Assistant secretary Maynard says that in the absence of any provision of law authorizing the transit through the United States of merchandise arriving from Mexico, without ex-States of merchandise arriving from Mexico, without examination and appraisement at the port of first arrival,

the application must be denied.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The Atchison directors to-day declared a 1-2 per cent dividend and will declare theseame next February, making 4 per cent for the fiscal year. A meeting of the representatives of the Fitchburg, Central Vermont and Boston and Albany roads to order into effect an increused tariff of freight rates in keeping with that decided upon by Western roads was called for 11 o'clock this morning at the office of the Central Vor-mont, this city, but up to noon no one had appeared, and the Central Vermont representatives said the meet-ing was indefinitely postponed. It is stated, however, that rates will be advanced when the Western schedule

the following officers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad were elected: President, Thomas B. Kennedy; directors, Thomas B. Kennedy, Frederick Wiltts, I. H. Bosier, Wistar Morris, L. N. Du Barry, A. J. Cassatt, George B. Roberts, John P. Green, John Stewart, W. W. Jennings and H. H. Houston.
Washington, Oct. 2.—The Southern Railway and Steam-

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Southern Rahway and Sessibilia Association held a meeting in this city to-night and elected J. H. Carter, of Richmond, commissioner of the association, to succeed T. M. R. Talcott, resigned, and J. R. Ogden, of Knexville, Tenn., a member of the Board of Arbitration, in place of Mr. Carter.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2 (Special).—Pennsylvania Railroad Compals day that the commany has agreed to advances

officials dony that the company has agreed to advance the rate on grain to 25 cents. They state that the adthe rate on everything but dressed beef, provisions and grain, but that the rate on grain will continue at 20 cents for the present to compete with lines doing busi-

The work of constructing the new railroad from Minersville to Orwigsburg will soon be begun. The road will connect with the Lehigh Valley, and is expected to furnish considerable coal tennage from opera-

parlor cars into regular passenger coaches, and to equip its line with Woodruff parlor cars.

John S. Wilson, head of the freight department of the

Abrold, Constable & Co.

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artistic designs, not procurable elsewhere. Being manufacturers, we are able to design and construct lines in Purniture after the RICHEST STYLES NOW IN VOGUE AT VERY MODERATE COST.

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It is well known that President Corbin, of the ber 15. It is well known that President Corbin, of the Reading Railroad, entertains a high opinion of Mr. Wilson's abilities, and is quoted as eaying that he considered the latter the best traffic manager in the country. Last spring he extended an invitation to Mr. Wilson to become vice-president and general traffic manager of the Reading, stating that he could name his own salary and define his own duties. This offer Mr. Wilson declined, but the report is that an even more pressing invitation has now been extended.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—The Nickel Plate road, which on Monday refused to agree to a partial restoration of Eastbound rates, withdrew its objections to-day. A meeting of the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association was immediately called and the agreement of last week ratified. The advanced rates will go into effects October 15, according to the original programme.

October 15, according to the original programme.

The East-bound shipments of four, grain and provisions The East-bound shipments of flour, grain and provisions by the lines in the Central Traffic Association last week aggregated 27,518 tens, against 24,305 for the preceding week, and 25,878 tens for the corresponding week of 1887. The increase of 3,150 tens, as compared with a week ago, is entirely due to stimulated shipment of grain, as flour and previsions both show lighter tennage grain, as nour and part than at this time last year. The Vanderbili lines car-ried 45.4 per cent of the total business, and the Penn-sylvania lines 24.7, Grand Trunk 16.0, Baltimore and Ohio 3.4. Big Four 0.5.

Ohio 3.4, Big Four 0.5.

The representatives of the railways west of the Missouri River decided to-day at a meeting here to adopt the weighing system for live stock shipments, and apply the weighing system for live stock shipments, and apply the same minimum weights and the same rates per hundred pounts as those hereiofore adopted by the Chicago roads, allowing a differential of 8.3-4 cents to Mississippi River points. It was decided, however, that the necessary preparations could not be completed to put these rates into effect before October 25, and the Eastern lines post-poned action till that date.

WOMEN HELP THE OPPOSITION.

Mount Vernon, or that portion of it which lies to the IVth Election District, put itself on record on Monday night as capable of vying with some of the cat-and-dog primary elections of the New-York As-sembly districts, and it was only an election for school officers at that. It was an occasion when women are permitted to exercise the rights of suf-frage, and all but the sensitive did it. There was a bigger vote cast than ever before, and the "opposi-tion" ticket overwhelmed the "regular" ticket two to one. Voters were brought in carriages and they were marshalled in battations and marched to the Fifth-ave, achooliouse to vote, and some remained to ventilate their views in a bolsterous way. which the following extracts are taken:

should not our trustees be taxpayers!
should not our teachers be competent to teach cuchildren? This important matter should be decided. without favoritism.

Why are the teachers and relatives in the school out electioneering for Messrs. Irwin and Taylor!

Out electioneering for Messrs. Irwin and Taylor!

Out taypayers see any reason for it!

Why is not the insurance on our schoolhouses give local agents who could place the same at ion rates?

The following ticket was elected: Members of the Board, H. Eugene Smith, George T. Penneld, John Ludher; treasurer, John Berry; clerk, Frede

FINE CATTLE TO BE SEEN AT SOMEEVILLI The fair that opens to-day at somerville, N. J., g promise of being the most successful ever held Somerset County. The number of entries in the h show is ninety-seven, all thoroughbreds, the prine exhibits being: J. C. Zimmermann, of Plainfield. stallions; Altemus & Lindsey; L. V. D. Shephard, of Bound Brook, who exhibits a brood mare with a family of four colts; William J. Keys, of south Branch, who shows seven first-class thoroughbreds; the Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, which exhibits ten catries of first-class blooded stock, and the Riverside Stock Farm, which exhibits twelve entries of cows, all first-class animals. There are forty-four entries in the cattle department. There will be a fine exhibition of sheep, there being eighteen entries. The entries in other departments include swine, sixteen; poultry, eighty-

The principal exhibitors of cattle are George La Monte, of Bound Brook, eleven entries; Charles H. Henry, of Bound Brook, four entries; H. E. Bateman, of Prainfield, ten entries; John H. Parice, of Bartan, six entries, and Tunison & Losey, who exhibit a steer called Jumbo, weighing 3,100 pounds. This is a pure-bred Western steer.

PALL OPENING OF A GREAT STORE.

With the coming of autumn, the belies sorbace, flocking back to the city from the pleasures of and mountain summer resorts, look forward urable anticipation to the "Fall Openings" of great

urable anticipation to the "Fall Openings" of the service anticipation to the "Fall Openings" of the service ampaign. To these the annual fall decising all dry goods houses in order that they may repussed in its stocks of clothing and lay in a new supply of duraged to Denning's is always a delight, and yesterday of the continuity of the rule. In spite of the lowering sking of the rule. In spite of the lowering sking of the rule are well filled all day. Never before the visitors to the store better paid for their trouble.

"We never had so large and varied an assortment of goods on any opening day before," said the superince before the store to a Tribune reporter yesterday, and containly a walk through the numerous departments justices his statement. Pilled high on every side are yards upon yards of dress goods, sliks, satins, laces, fairs, handkerchiefs, furs, boots and shoes, in every imaginable style and color, until one is fairly blinded by the prefusion of beautiful things which meet the eyes at every turn. One can furnish a house from basement to garner fusion of heautiful things which meet the eyes at every turn. One can furnish a house from basement to garned at Denning's, about the only things that cannot be obtained there being greecries and wet goods. The department which attracts the most attention is the "Novelty Department," a richly furnished room on the fourth floor. Here are the costumes for evening and street wear, outside garments, wraps and mantles, ton gowns, and the like, of the richest and costlest materials and shades, and the work of celebrated French

street wear, outside garments, wraps and mantics, one gowns, and the like, of the richest and costliest materials and shades, and the work of celebrated French artists. Here also are marvels in millinery, hats and bonnets in all the latest fashions and colors.

The entire fifth floor of the building is devoted to household furniture, and many beautiful things are to be seen in the line of tables, writing desks, chairs, casels, and other small articles of odd and beautiful shapes and workmanship. To look down upon the floor of the rotunda from one of the upper floors is like looking down upon an immense flower garden in full bloom. On the counters below are piled in rich profusion the slike, satins and velvets, and everything new and fashiomable can be found there. On the entrance floor are the dress goods, in all the new colors. On this floor also are the small warms, the laces, handkerchiefs, umbrellass and cames, boots and shoes, neckwear for men and women, and goods of every description that go to make up the stock of a modern general store. In short, the advice of many stores, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it," might be followed at Denning's with almost a certainty that the request would bring the desired article.

In regard to the recent trouble which resulted in the expulsion of the Rev. Calbraith Perry from the House of Prayer, at Newark, for immoral conduct, the Rev. Hampibal Goodwin, formerly paster of the church,

I am in possession of the fact that Mr. Perry has been, or soon will be, recommended by high authority to spend a long time in pentential retrement and not to minister anywhere until, after such lengthened pentence and pre-button, he is properly restored by ecclesiastical authority.

(Signed) H. GOODWIE. gave out the following last night: